

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6. 1739.

91/1390.



THE Compliments I have received on the Paper published November 23. hath inclined me to read over again and again that firm and wise Speech of the Queen's, wherein she not only defends her own Minister from the ill grounded Charges of his Enemies, but at the same Time expresses the Sense that every great Prince must naturally have of such base and malicious Attempts to render useless and to destroy those, who by their Integrity and great Abilities have opened to themselves a Passage to their Prince's Favour.

There is nothing more common than general Declamations against Courts, Courtiers, and Favourites; but surely these Declamations are no better founded than some others against Religion and Kingly Government; because the former sometimes deviates into Superstition, and under the Name of the latter Tyranny hath too frequently been established. A vicious, a corrupt Court is certainly a bad Place, and so is a vicious or corrupt Private Family. But a Court in itself, that is the Assembly of Persons of Distinction, who are admitted duly to the Presence and Conversations of their Sovereigns, ought not thence to be concluded vicious or corrupt. There may be bad Courtiers, but a Man's being a Courtier does not make him a bad Man; neither does the Weakness of a Man's Head, or the Wickedness of his Heart, naturally raise him to Prejudice. So that if we will but think a little, nothing can be more apparent than that Vice and Folly are, humanly speaking, no Requisites for a Courtier; and therefore such as have joined Reason with Malignity, have always represented Hypocrisy as the first of Court Sins.

It was the Saying of Mr. Waller (a very judicious Courtier) to King James II. That weak Princes never chuse wise Ministers; and he said this in Reference to Queen Elizabeth, who was remarkable for having about her as wise and as able Men, as any Prince ever had, and was also remarkable for another Thing, viz. Keeping them about her, and not turning them off every idle Complaint that was made of them by their open Enemies, or on any invidious Suggestions from false Friends. It was that excellent Queen's Wisdom and Good Sense which enabled her from that Herd of Candidates, which in an opening Reign naturally present themselves for Power, to select those who were really fit to be entrusted therewith: And it was that Noble and Royal Spirit which Nature derived to her from her Ancestors, that gave her the Courage to support those whom she had chosen against Opposition, that Shade which naturally attends the Possession of Royal Favour.

But never was her Royal Wisdom more conspicuous, her Fortitude never better placed, than in raising and defending the illustrious COUNCIL, whose Virtues did Honour to her Administration, and could scarce have done Honour to any other; since History seldom shews us Princes capable of relishing those mild and moderate Counsels, which were the Glory of this great Minister. In the Days of some of the Henrys and Edwards, who are now rever'd as Heroes, Cecil might have been a Clerk of the Green-Cloth, instead of being at the Head of the Administration. A Man untainted with Ambition! A Man averse to Bloodshed! A Man as zealous for National Justice, as for Equitable Decisions between Party and Party! Such a Man, I say, in a Fighting Reign, would have been thought of very little, if of any Use at all. But Queen Elizabeth, who was so happy enough to make War a Duty, nor so timorous as to avoid it when necessary, saw with Pleasure a Temper like her own in Cecil, and willingly entrusted with the Reins of Government Him, whom she knew to be alike incapable of Perverseness or of Fear!

But tho' She could defend him from Falling, She could not secure him from Envy. Tho' She defeated the Rage of his Enemies, yet She could not quench their Malice. She supported him and humbled them, but She could neither render CECIL as universally

esteemed as he deserved; nor could She eradicate from the Minds of those who were his Enemies that Rancour, which was so much the more bitter, because it was altogether without Grounds. These Things lay beyond the Reach of Royal Authority, and were not to be effected even by her Consummate Prudence and Persuasive Eloquence, both of which are conspicuous in that Discourse to the Marquis of Winchester; wherein She points out the Worth of Cecil, and the Folly and Arrogance of those, who in Spite of his Merit thought to wrest him from his Sovereign, and to threaten her out of a Servant, whose Equal they could not recommend. What Condescension in so great a Prince! to reason not only with her Subjects but with Bad Subjects; Men altogether addicted to their own Private Interests, and so little studious of the Publick Good, that they avowedly endeavour'd to sacrifice that together with Him, the Lustre of whose Virtues they could not bear, and whose Abilities they proclaimed by that Earnestness with which they endeavour'd to lessen them. How glorious does the Queen appear, defending to God and Great a Man, and defending him by Dist of Argument, and the Strength of Reason? In how bad a Light do we behold the Opposite Faction, who were as incapable of submitting to the Queen's Good Sense, as they were unwilling to acquiesce from Principles of Duty.

Such is this amiable Picture taken from the brightest Period in the British Annals! That Period so fruitful of Glorious Events! That Period wherein the Honour of the Crown was carried very high, and yet the Liberty of the Subject never injured! That Period wherein Moderation was esteem'd a Virtue! And, in fine, that Period the Statesmen of which Posterity reveres as Saints! If I was now to copy after our Modern Wits, I should immediately fall to vilifying the present Age! I should, without Mercy, depreciate the Merit of Living Ministers, and draw in Contrast a dejected and disaffected Kingdom, that I might the better heighten the Characters of ELIZABETH and CECIL. But I will for once take a contrary Course; I will speak the Dictates of my Heart, and fairly apply this Passage in History, as I think it ought to be apply'd,

Our own Country, in the present Age hath in it Characters, which, if Prejudice did not veil our Eyes, would be thought strongly to resemble those which we admire at some Distance. Our present Sovereign may, without Flattery, be said to have shewn as high a Regard for the Welfare and Prosperity of his Subjects as Queen Elizabeth herself; and like her is distinguished by his Moderation and not encroaching on the Constitution himself, and by his Firmness in defending it from the Encroachments of others. As he ascended the Throne in consequence of our being a free People, so we have since he hath sat thereon enjoyed such a Freedom as was unknown to the Inhabitants of this Island before. A Freedom of Speaking, Acting and Writing, which will do Honour to the present Reign with latest Posterity, if the Madness of some particular Writers, who seem to be desirous of suffering themselves, if by that Means they could throw any Reflection on others, do not sooner or later induce those Mischiefs which Licentiousness in all Times hath made necessary, and which, even in the boasted Times of Queen Elizabeth did but too often attend Liberty. Such is our present King in the Opinion of those who have Gratitude enough to do Right to his Virtues.

His Administration, and particularly with respect to him whom the Malecontents are desirous should be thought at the Head thereof, resemble also that which we think we can never sufficiently commend. If in the present Reign mighty Injuries were borne before Hostilities were committed; so there were then. It in our Times the Want of Rashness hath been treated as Want of Courage, it was so in the Days of Elizabeth. And if in spite of the Sovereign's Countenance, the Approbation of Parliament, and the Success of their Measures, the Ministry we live under hath been libelled by a restless, daring and malicious Faction; so was that Queen's excellent Council with Cecil at their Head. Alike in Glory alike shaded with Envy! have both Administrations been. And I dare pro-

phesy, that both will appear alike laudable, alike worthy of Panegyrick in the Eyes of Posterity; when Time with his mellow Pencil shall have abated those full and bold Strokes which suit not with the Eyes of the present Age. A Circumstance that attends the noblest Paintings.

The Speech I mention'd at the Beginning of my Paper might, with very little Alteration, be made a full Answer to the Libels of the present Times. For what are the Objections we hear hourly made to the Conduct (if I may be indulged the Expression) of a modern Burghley, but the same thread-bare Calumnies, which were continually trumped up against his illustrious Predecessor? Such as, Long Continuance in Favour, being the Author of Counsels always thought reasonable, and having gained too great an Ascendency by his Eloquence. What are the Charges against the latter, but Repetitions of the wrong Steps suggested to have been taken by the former? As in those Days the Malecontents always dealt in Generals, and insisted that Punishment should go first and Proof follow after; so now the Outcry against Placemen is plainly the Patriot Method of demanding Placets. For one Set must be out before the other can get in; and those who are so ready in charging others with Corruption, would, if they were once in Power, try the Strength of Corruption, in order to justify the Method by which they came at it. The Leicester, Throgmortons, and other restless Spirits of those Times, what were they but the Types and Shadows of the still more restless St. Johns, —, —, —, and a long &c. of moody, malicious, and contemptible Spirits employed at this Hour in disturbing the Peace of Mankind?—What were the artful Schemes, the deep and dark Contrivances, the villainous Insinuations, the treacherous Reports, the scandalous Forgeries, manufactured even in that glorious Reign against him who was its greatest Glory, but the Copies after which our Dealers in Sedition have written with mighty Diligence, and, Heaven be prais'd, with no better Success!

The same Royal Firmness! the same Ready Conduct! the same heroic Courage! which so long ago protected a great and good Minister, and humbled the aspiring Spaniards, performs the same Thing even in our Time. It must be allow'd, that the Noise of Faction is louder now than it was then, and the Reason of it is plain; the Temper of our Prince and the Genius of his Administration, always inclined to favour whatever carries the Appearance of even wear the Face of Liberty, permits many things which in the severer Administration of Elizabeth, were constantly and heavily punished. In that Reign, a Man of Honesty and Character lost his Right hand for writing imprudently on a political Subject. In that Reign, Banishment attended Things which now-a-days would be scarce called Indiscretions. In a Word, in that Reign Men were hang'd for writing Libels; and yet the People of England thought themselves free. But in our Days, with all the Blessings of that Age, we enjoy many which were not then so much as thought of; and in the very same Proportion we are, or might be more happy, such is their Gratitude, a certain Party amongst us is more envious and more malevolent, more ready to do Mischief, and less willing to confess the Virtues of that Administration which bears with their Hissing, and does not crush the Adverser no Musick can charm. This is the sole Difference between the Cecil of the last Age and that of this. And I dare say, that future Historians will remark it as a peculiar Felicity, that this Nation twice in like Circumstances hath been saved both from foreign and domestick Enemies, by an Appearance of the same Spirit in Government. I hope, for the sake of my Country, that Time himself will never behold a third Conjunction.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Dec. 1. This Day sail'd the Prince Frederick and the Townshend Packets for Lisbon; the Dorothy, Traunce, with Provisions for Admiral Had-dock, with the rest of the On ward-bound. Wind E.

Plymouth,

Plymouth, Dec. 2. Came in the Triumph, Tew, from Rochelle for Barfleur; and the Mary and Helen, Smallshaw, of and from Liverpool for Rotterdam. Wind S. E.

Poole, Dec. 3. Came in the John and Peter, Shank, and the Sun Fire-office, Bailey, from London. Sail'd the Thomas and Eliza, Henning, the William and Thomas, Lauder, and the William, Thompson, all for London.

Portsmouth, Dec. 4. Came in the Providence, Garret, from Rotterdam for the Cape de Verd Islands.

Southampton, Dec. 3. Came in the Success, Caillefeau, from London for Jersey, and the Thomas and Jane, Dean, from London for Jersey. Wind W.

Quebec, Dec. 3. Arrived the Carolina, With, from Newfoundland, and sail'd to Spithead for Gibraltar. Sail'd the Thomas and Susan, White, of this Place for Dieppe, with the Crew of French Sailors which were cast away on the Back of this Island in a Brigantine bound from Newfoundland for Dieppe. Wind W.

Deal, Dec. 4. Remain the Ships as per last. Arrived the Mary and Hannah, Savage, from Antigua.

Gravesend, Dec. 4. Pass'd by the Thomas and Diana, Nelson, from Villa Nova; the Prospect, Finch, from Maryland; the Endeavour, Bradford, from Gibraltar; and the Unity, Masters, from Faro.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Haverford West, the Prince of Orange, Smith, from Antigua.

At Glasgow, the Montrose, Peisley, and the Jenny, Bowman, both from Virginia, and the Amity, Crawford, from Jamaica.

At Newcastle, the Newcastle Merchant, Robert Punton, from Gottenburgh.

At Dublin, the Mercury, Laird, from Jamaica for Glasgow.

At Gibraltar, the Bristol Merchant, Scott; the Drake, Archer, and the Neptune, Brapple, all from Newfoundland.

L O N D O N

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 27.

A large Ship, Burthen about 200 Tuns, loaded with Oil, Lemons, &c. is ashore at Portferry; they are in hopes of saving the Goods. The Name of the Ship and Master is here at present unknown.

Admiral Haddock, who by Advice from Gibraltar of the 25th Oct. was come in there with some of his Ships, having clean'd his Ship the 10th of November, was preparing to return to his Station to relieve others he had left cruising, notwithstanding he then had a Fit of the Gout upon him.

They write from Antigua Oct. 14. that Part of the Crew of the Princess Ann, from London and the Coast of Africa for South Carolina, were come to that Island in their Boat; the Negroes having found Means to get Possession of their Arms and kill'd three of the Crew, the rest quitted the Ship. Capt. Johnson went out Commander of her, but died on the Coast of Guinea, and was succeeded by Mr. Fincher his chief Mate.

We hear from Newcastle, that the Waggon which belong'd to Mr. Laycock the London Carrier was lost crossing the River Trent, with the Man that drove it, and all the Horses.

Yesterday Morning died the Worshipful Robert Poulkes, LL.D. F.R.S. Son of the Rev. Robert Poulkes, D.D. one of the Canons of Christ-Church, Oxon, and a Prebend of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

The Rev. Dr. Barton, Canon of Christ-Church, Oxon, is appointed to preach before the Honourable House of Commons at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on the 9th of January next, being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation for a General Fast, to be held on Account of the War with Spain.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington, one of the Principal Secretaries of State to his Majesty, will be appointed General of the Marines, in the room of the late Earl of Peterborough, deceased.

Yesterday Gatton Orme, Esq; took the Oaths and his Seat in the House of Commons as Member for Arundel in Suffex, in the Room of the Hon. John Lumley, Esq; deceased.

To-morrow being the Birth-Day of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa, who then enters into the 16th Year of her Age, (being born Dec. 7. 1724) his Majesty will receive the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occasion at his Palace at St. James's.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Montague, out of his great Goodness and Generosity, has offered

his noble House, commonly called Montague-House, Bloomsbury-Square, to be made use of as an Hospital for Foundling Children for Seven Years Gratis, till a more convenient Place is built for them pursuant to his Majesty's Royal Charter for that Purpose.

Last Tuesday Night the Lady of the Hon. Mr. Temple (Daughter of Sir John Barnard) was safely deliver'd of a Son.

Last Tuesday Night Mr. Bowland, a Painter, going from London to Kensington, was attack'd by two Footpads at the End of Kensington Gore, who robb'd him of a Guinea, some Silver, and a Pair of Silver Shoe-Buckles, and beat him in a very barbarous Manner.

Last Tuesday a Dispensation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. Burnet, B. L. Chaplain to the Lady Dowager Forbes, to hold the Vicarage of West Lavington in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Sarum, together with the Vicarage of Willford in the same County and Diocese.

As did also a Dispensation to enable the Rev. Mr. Harding, Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, to hold the Vicarage of Portersbury in the County of Northampton and Diocese of Peterborough, together with the Rectory of Ashton, alias Ashney, in the same County and Diocese.

As also a Dispensation to enable the Rev. Mr. Lowth, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, to hold the Vicarage of St. Margaret's in Rochester, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Rochester, with the Vicarage of Lewisham in the same County and Diocese.

Days appointed in Order to the making of Dividends to the Creditors of the following Persons; viz.

Dec. 4. Thomas Harrison, of York, Mercer.

John Brown, of St. Mary Le Bone, Bricklayer.

William Beaumont, late of Biggleswade, Chapman.

6. James Bowden, late of Manchester, Grocer.

12. William Baylis, of Long-Acre, Vintner.

Benjamin Mitchell, late of St. Albans, Brewer.

13. John Parker, of Queen-street, London, Apothecary.

14. George Saunderson, of Alford, Lincolnshire, Butcher.

17. Richard Ragge, of Kingston-Wick, Middlesex, Tanner.

18. Stephen Marshall, and Lancelot Keate, of Crayford, Callico-Printers.

William Crossley, of Lyme, Mercer.

John Boys, of Chutteris, Linnen-draper.

21. Sir Justus Beck, of London, Merchant.

22. Richard Lindsey, of London, Merchant.

Nathaniel Carpenter, of London, Merchant.

Jan. 5. John Bateman, of Copthall-Court, London, Merchant.

Yesterday the Session began at the Old Bailey; 15 Prisoners were try'd; 2 were acquitted; 11 were call'd for Transportation; and 2 were capitally convicted, viz. Susan Broom, for the inhuman Murder of her Husband; and William Barkwith, for robbing Mr. Griffin of 12 s. on Hounslow Heath.

As Monday December 10. is the Day fix'd for Drawing the Lottery, Mr. Francis Wilson of the Original Lottery Office the Corner of Craig's-court Charing-cross thinks proper to acquaint the Publick, that after that Time his Books of Shares will be closed, it not being safe either for the Buyers or Seller after the Lottery begins drawing; till then a large Variety of Tickets will, as usual, lie open at his Office, to be divided into Shares such as Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, after his approved Method. The Tickets are always to be purchased of him at the Market Price. His correct Register is open for entering of the Numbers of Tickets, from which Accounts will be sent to all Parts of their Success as they are drawn, in the most expeditious and careful Manner, he having provided himself for that Purpose with two Seats for Clerks in the Place of drawing at Stationers Hall, to be a Cheque on each other.

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the Publick Transactions of the Citizens; the ancient and present State of the several Parishes, with a Political Account thereof, wherein by certain Parallels, to its great Honour, is shewn, that it far exceeds the great Cities of Nineveh, Babylon, Jerusalem, Ancient Rome, Grand Cairo, Agra in China, Constantinople, Paris, Moscow, and many others, both Ancient and Modern, in regard to the Number of Inhabitants; with a compendious Description of each of the said Cities in its proper Parallel; divers Calculations concerning the Number of Inhabitants, Difference of Number between the Members of the Establish'd Church, and that of all other Denominations; as also between Males and Females, Age that People live to in the several Decades of Life, &c. with a particular Account of the City Government, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; its Commerce, Number of Ships, their Tonnage and Sailors, Companies of Merchants, Incorporations of Trades, State of Learning, Charities, &c. and ample Accounts of the ancient and present State of all other Parts within the Bills of Mortality. The Whole embellish'd with 134 Cuts, among which are the first Plan of London, with those of the City as fortified by Order of Parliament in the Years 1642 and 1645, and the Ruins of London, occasion'd by the Fire Anno 1666.

By WILLIAM MAITLAND, F.R.S.

N. B. A few Copies being left, they are to be had of the Author, at the Dial in the Poultry; who being from so remote into the Country, those who do not complete their Order in a short Time, will be depriv'd of an Opportunity of so doing.

TICKETS and Shares of Tickets sold

at the Lottery Office fronting Stationers Hall near Ludgate (where the Lottery will be drawn) by

J. HAZARD, from the Royal Exchange.

An Adventurer in Tickets and Shares of Tickets, to the Value as under, will have the following Chances:

Three Blanks to a Prize.

N^o of Wholes 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

Prizes. Mark. Pr. 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

2 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

3 5000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

4 3000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

5 2000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

6 1500 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

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